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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

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## UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

## CONFERMENT OF HONORARY DEGREES.

## LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

There was a very large and representative gathering yesterday at the Hongkong University, when the second Congregation was held for the conferring of degrees. H.E. the Governor arrived shortly before 2 o'clock, and, before entering the University buildings, inspected the guards formed by the Victoria, F.M.C.A. and Queen's College Brigades of the St. John's Ambulance, under Mr. Ho Leung, Superintendent of the Victoria Division.

The Congregation opened with a procession of the Court, in their robes, into the large hall. The order of procession was as follows:

Messrs. G. E. Marley and F. A. Redmond (wardens of hostels), the Revs. C. B. Shann and E. E. Bryant (wardens of hostels), Messrs. E. A. M. Williams and R. Ponsonby-Fane (lecturers at the University), Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Dr. C. W. McKenny, Dr. Lindsey Woods, Mr. E. J. Sarman, Dr. T. F. Key, Messrs. Braysbay, E. M. H. Holman, Trafford, Walter Brown, Lai Chi Hsi, and Au Tai Tin, Dr. C. Forsyth, Prof. T. H. Matthews, Prof. A. G. Warren, Prof. K. H. Digby, Prof. T. Stuart, Mr. Ho Kwong, Prof. W. J. Hinton, Messrs. Teo Sin Wap, D. K. Sethna, Chan Kang Yu, and Ng Hon Tez, Sir Ellis Kadonoff, Messrs. Chan Sin Ki, C. M. Ede, Wei Yuk, C.M.G., E. A. Irving, and Ho Kom Tong, Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Dr. R. M. Gibson, Mr. N. H. N. Mody, Hon. Mr. C. E. Anson, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Walde, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, Bishop of Victoria, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pezcon, H.E. Major-General Ventris, H.E. Sir Wm. Ross Davies, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Sir James Stewart Lockhart, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., Dean, Arts Faculty (Prof. J. D. Wright), Registrar (Mr. A. C. Franklin), Dean, Medical Faculty (Prof. H. G. Earle), Dean, Engineering Faculty (Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith), the Treasurer, Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. E. Jordan), Pro-Chancellor (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Vice-Chancellor (Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G.), and the Mace Bearer (Mr. I. May).

H.E. the Governor (The Chancellor) brought up the rear of the procession and was immediately preceded by the Mace Bearer (Mr. I. May). The Mace, which was designed and made locally, and presented to the University by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, was used for the first time yesterday.

Among others present were: Lady Ross Davies, the Hon. Sir C. E. Charter, C.M.G., Lady Ho Tung, Lady Ho Kai, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. E. A. Irving, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. D. Parr, Rev. T. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. Sethna, Rev. A. E. Stewart, Captain Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Millington, the Hon. M. U. Tong Sen, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edkins, Mrs. E. E. Hallifax, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. N. J. Stahl, Miss Ventris, Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mrs. C. McL. Messer, Mrs. R. M. Gibson, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. Sin Tak Fan, Mr. and Mrs. Lai Kwai Pu, Mrs. Ho Kwong, and Dr. Sun Tsun Fung.

While the procession made its way into the large hall the Middlesex Band, under the baton of Bandmaster Owen, played "God Save the King." After H. E. the Chancellor had declared the Congregation open the University Anthem, the music for which was written by Mr. Denman Fuller, was played.

MUNIFICENT BENEFACCTIONS. Sir CHARLES ELLIOT, before presenting the honorary graduates, announced that the Hon. Mr. U Tong Sen, a Chinese gentleman from the Federated Malay States, who had been for some time in Hongkong, had most generously promised to give the University a donation of \$50,000. (Cheers.) Continuing, the Vice-Chancellor said that since the last Congregation the University had received other donations. At the last Congregation he was able to tell them that the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook had endowed the buildings for the school of Physiology.

(Cheers.) Since then Mr. Ho Kom Tong and Mr. Chan Kai Ming had given similar endowments of \$50,000 to the Schools of Tropical Medicine and Pathology. (Cheers.) The result of that was that they ought to have a Medical Faculty as well equipped as any that could be found in South China, and possibly in the whole of China. It was also the last Congregation that Sir Robert Ho Tung had paid over his benefaction of \$50,000. (Cheers.) and Mr. Ling Chai, who was for some time their guest, had given a donation of \$10,000. (Cheers.) All that proved that a continued interest was being taken in the University, and he looked upon that as a very good augury. But still, if any one thought that they received very much money, and that they did not want any more, he felt that he must correct that impression. The present was an occasion to show gratitude, rather than to beg, but still they must remember that gifts like the medical donations, large as they were, did not go to the general funds of the University. They were meant for the specific purpose of building certain schools in which medicine could be taught, and so they were not in any way richer for them. They had to find money in order to provide Professors and to teach in these schools. He was not begging for money now, but simply pointing out that they were not so rich as they might suppose. Their activities were extending considerably. They have instituted during the last year a commercial certificate, which he hoped would prove of advantage to the University and the town. He hoped it would not mean that a pupil, who might spend four years in acquiring some degree, would instead take up the commercial course in order to get a certificate, but rather that a large class of young men engaged in commercial pursuits who could not attend the University for the whole period of four years would find it possible to spend two years here.

They had also opened a department for training teachers, which he hoped would be still further extended. With the sanction of His Majesty's Government they were negotiating with the Chinese Government and had hope that they would send them a number of students to be trained in teaching who would afterwards work in Chinese schools. (Cheers.) The honorary degree of Doctor of Law was then conferred upon Sir James Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., and the Rev. T. W. Pearce.

SIR JAMES STEWART LOCKHART, K.C.M.G. In introducing Sir James Stewart Lockhart, the Vice-Chancellor first referred to the time which Sir James had spent in the Colony. He belonged to the Vice-Chancellor, to a type of scholar who was few and far between at the present moment. Of his administrative work it was hardly necessary to speak. It was known to all. Sir James was also the author of a manual of Chinese quotations, which had proved of great value to all students of the Chinese language.

MR. J. W. JAMIESON. Mr. J. W. Jamieson, remarked the Vice-Chancellor, had filled for many years a post of great distinction in Canton and had written several books. Mr. Jamieson had a profound scholarship in Chinese and he presented him both as an administrator and a scholar.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THEN shook hands with the new Doctors, each of whom was loudly cheered by the company present.

The other graduates who received degrees were:—

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DEGREES OF M.B., B.S.

A. O. Merican, B. C. Wong, Wong Kwok Kun, Wong Sion Cie, Wong Tsz Chuen, Cheung Wing Tai, and Chan Chung San.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

An Kim Kwong, S. T. M. Barma, Cheung U. Phi, William Hall, Ip Hin Fong, Ip Tak Chung, Lai Hau Chin, Lee Ju Cheung, John Morner, Pun In Tat, Saw Whee Seung, Tai Tung Pui, Wong Tsz Tung, Wong Wai Hune, M. A. Xavier, Yeung Tso Wing, and Foo Ping Sheng. (First Class Honours.)

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## FACULTY OF ARTS, B.A.

Taha Sak Hi.

The students were presented by the Deans of the respective Faculties.

After the conferring of degrees each of the honorary graduates addressed the gathering.

SIR JAMES STEWART LOCKHART, who was the first speaker said:—

"With your permission I desire to express, however inadequately, my high sense of the great honour that has been conferred upon me. Though I feel I am not worthy of it, I am indeed proud of it, especially as it emanates from the University of a Colony in which I spent my youth and middle-age, having served in Hongkong for almost 23 years, from the year 1879 to 1903. It is also very gratifying to me that my old friend, Mr. Pearce, with whom I lived in Canton in 1880, when we were learning Chinese, and my friend, Mr. Jamieson, whom I have known for many years, have been honoured at the same time as myself. Having almost reached the grand climacteric on the stage of life and having been absent from this Colony for 20 many years, I feel like Rip van Winkle revisiting the scenes of former days. Many old friends, alas! have gone never to return, and the Colony has developed almost beyond recognition. But Rip van Winkles are apt to be garrulous and reminiscent, so I must restrain myself, especially as we are living in times when deeds and not words are required. I trust, however, that I may be excused for making a few brief remarks on a subject which has always interested me and which closely concerns our relations with China. I refer to the study of the Chinese language. As you know, the mercantile community of this Colony and the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and elsewhere have been giving this matter their attention and have established language schools which can be attended by those in merchants' and other offices. I am informed that thirty students are now studying Chinese here under the direction of Mr. Pearce, who is Director of the Language School. With such a Director and with the enthusiasm which characterize those whose studies he directs, I am certain that good progress is being made. But no steps have been taken to encourage the large number of our race, the sons and daughters of British parents who are born in China, to keep up their speaking knowledge of the Chinese language which comes to them naturally, or to study the written language and literature of China. The consequence of this want of encouragement is that the number of Britons in China who are able to speak Chinese really well is comparatively very small, and those who have any acquaintance with the written language and literature are still fewer in numbers, such knowledge as they do possess being anything but profound. It seems to me that steps should be taken at once, to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs by encouraging Britons, born in China to study the language both written and spoken. There should be no difficulty in giving the necessary encouragement and in devising some scheme by which not only those who complete their education in China but also those who go home to be educated should be enabled to keep up and extend their knowledge of Chinese. If this University could see its way to take up this matter and act in co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce here, in Shanghai and other parts of China, and with the School of Oriental Languages recently established in London, I am sure the present state of affairs would soon be remedied. The result would be that through a better knowledge of the language and literature of China, British relations with that country would be improved, British interests would be promoted, and we and the Chinese would be able to understand each other better and become more intimate and act in close and more friendly union. I commend this matter to the consideration of the authorities of the University in the hope that it will receive the immediate attention which it so well deserves."

Dr. J. W. JAMIESON thanked the governing body of the University for the honour that was bestowed on him, which, he was sure, was not due to his individual merits but rather a tribute to the service to which he had the honour to belong. There were certain men to whom China owed a great deal, men who had popularized Chinese literature amongst the English and who spent their time in studying and translating the literature

of the country. They must not forget the various members of the Missionary Societies, who had worked in China for a long time. He felt quite certain that, had the University then been established, those men might have been honoured as he had been that day. In these days of improved communications and greater travelling facilities the gap between the East and West had been made smaller, and the Chinese were now given an opportunity of prosecuting their studies on Westernised methods. The Chinese literature was in danger of becoming extinct. It was a vast, illimitable field for those who had the courage to undertake the work of translating. There were fascinating books that were still unexplored. There were vast fields in ethnology, physiology, and all "ologies." There were also vast fields of study in the literature, religion and language, manners and customs of the Chinese, which should be explored. They looked to the students of the University to take up studies of that nature in their leisure hours. He hoped that the University would add the study of ancient Chinese literature to that of the Faculty of Medicine and Engineering. The Arts Faculty, he understood, was instituted for those who intended to take up an official or business career. He laid down for the students' guidance three rules, which should be followed by them. The first was, "Whatever you do never lose your grip on your mother tongue, never lose sight of the noblest ideals of your race, never lose touch with your language." The second law was, "Beware of those besetting sins of all students who take up Western study—the lack of perseverance and initiative." The third article was, "Always remember that no human being, whatever the high position he attains, ceases to be a pupil until he dies." (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. W. PEARCE said:—Hongkong is in a true and real sense my own country. A great amount of my life has been spent here. I have aspired to be a prophet, in the sense of a revealer, interpreter and teacher of the highest thing, and now I have come to be honoured by my own University, and in my own country. A great measure of my appreciation lies in the fact that I am honoured in my own country. I trust this will not be regarded as proof positive that I am no prophet. With reference to my old friend, Sir James Lockhart, we met in the morning of my life in China. We sojourned for a time under the same roof, and engaged in the same pursuits. It means much to me that to-day we are together in the same Congregation of the University, and the recipients of this honour. I have one word to add to those who have obtained their degrees and are going forthwith from the University at the close of their stay. Our kindly thoughts go with them. We all greatly desire their success. They ought to be the inspired prophets of our civilisation and business life.

H.E. the Chancellor then declared the Congregation closed.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

MUSKETEER.

No. 4 Platoon will attend at Headquarters Club on Friday, January 11th, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD.

The sitting of the Board ordered for Tuesday, January 8th, will take place on Thursday, January 10th, at 5.30 p.m.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Band—Friday, January 11th; Friday, January 12th; Wednesday, January 23rd; and Tuesday, January 29th.

Orchestra—Monday, January 14th, 21st and 28th.

Clarinet Class, Tuesday, January 15th, and Friday, January 25th.

PARADES—CENTRAL, 5.10 P.M.

Thursday, January 10th—No. 1 Section.

Friday, January 11th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

ANNIVERSARY.

An informal meeting of all Superintendents and Inspectors (other than those on duty) is called for 6 p.m., Thursday, January 10th, in the Mess Room at Headquarters Club, to discuss with the D.S.P. (R.) the recognition of the 3rd anniversary of the formation of the Force.

By Order,

T. F. HUGHES,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

January 9th.

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# SUMMARY COURT.

## CLAIM AGAINST A LUNATIC.

Yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) the claim of the Wing Hing Co. against Foon Fook Tai came up for hearing.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. B. Hind for the defendant.

Mr. Hind said that the defendant in the case was an alleged lunatic. As the fourth wife of the defendant, who was a material witness, was not in Hongkong, he would suggest that his Lordship make some peremptory order.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro said that it was a claim to pay by instalments. The defendant contracted with the plaintiffs for the printing and publishing of an Anglo-Chinese Directory of Hongkong. The agreement was originally entered into in 1914, and at that time the defendant was absolutely sane.

The Chief Justice—You do not contest that agreement, Mr. Hind?

Mr. Hind—The original agreement was signed by a nine-year old boy.

Mr. d'Almada—It was not signed by a nine-year old boy. As a matter of fact, the second one, which was made to enable the defendant to pay by instalments, was signed by the young boy. At any rate, I can fall back on any of the two agreements.

The Chief Justice—But he has paid the instalments under that agreement.

Mr. Hind—The instalments were paid by the fourth wife. The second agreement was signed by the nine-year old boy without any instructions from the father. The young boy and the man who witnessed the signature will be called and they will say so.

Mr. Hind said that he was best with a technical difficulty, as he could not appear properly on behalf of an insane man.

The Chief Justice—You say that the man is insane and that he never executed the second agreement. You are not stating that he was insane at the time when he signed the first agreement?

Mr. Hind—Having produced a doctor's certificate that the man is insane I am unable to proceed with the case unless your Lordship considers it proper.

The Chief Justice—You and I may be perfectly sane and after a week we may get a blow and become insane.

Mr. Hind—Under the rules I have no power to appeal for the man.

The Chief Justice—If you have definite instructions you are perfectly justified in going on with the case. I do not agree with you that a lunatic cannot be represented in Court. If you are not in a position to defend the case I will give judgment.

Mr. d'Almada—We had a somewhat similar application here some years ago.

Mr. Hind—I had a case in 1912 where the defendant was a lunatic. We had an application made to declare that he was insane.

The Chief Justice—The position is that if the plaintiff considers that at the time the agreement was executed the defendant was sane then he is entitled to a judgment.

Mr. Hind—Undoubtedly.

The partner of the plaintiff firm was called, and he said that in 1914 he entered into a contract with the defendant to print an Anglo-Chinese Directory of Hongkong, 4,000 copies of 300 pages, for \$3,000. The price was subsequently rearranged when the pages were increased in number. The defendant paid a deposit of \$1,000 and after that \$1,500. Witness caused a notice to be served on the defendant for the payment of the balance of \$2,500. The defendant paid \$633 and asked to be allowed to pay monthly instalments of \$50, which arrangement was embodied in an agreement in May, 1916, signed by the plaintiff in defendant's house. Foon Fook Tai, the defendant, said that he could not hold the pen as he was paralysed, and asked his young son to sign it. When the agreement was signed, the defendant showed no sign of insanity. Witness received nine instalments of \$50 each after this agreement. The clause in the agreement did not stipulate that in the case of default of one instalment the plaintiff could recover the full sum.

Mr. Hind—In the best interests of the defendant, I think, whether the agreement was properly entered into or not, it would be proper not to contest it any further.

The Chief Justice—I think you are adopting the proper course. Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs.

# "FLYING THE WHITE PIGEON"

## DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with conspiring to defraud an old Chinese woman, living at Yaumatei, of \$500, by selling her two girls as servants and afterwards carrying them away.

Mr. E. J. Grist conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Police, while Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defendants.

At the previous hearing evidence was given to show that the girls were not sold as servants but for an immoral purpose.

Mr. J. R. Wood, in discharging the defendants, said—I think that I had better, perhaps, make a statement on the case before arriving at a decision. These two men stand charged with conspiring to defraud. They are actually not charged with conspiring to defraud along with other people, but, according to the evidence, it would have been better if they had been charged with conspiring to defraud along with three other persons. It is alleged that on the 23rd December several people put their heads together and obtained from a woman, who is the aggrieved party, the sum of \$500 to carry out a contract which defendants never intended to fulfil. They had assured the woman who paid the money the services of two Chinese girls as domestic servants. It is alleged that these men were present when the contract was signed, and it is also alleged that they afterwards assisted the two girls to leave their employment. The two girls are related to the first defendant.

The evidence given for the prosecution is the evidence of four women who have said that defendants were present both on the occasion when the money was paid and on the occasion when the girls left.

The defendants have also given evidence, but they deny being present when the money was paid. The girls themselves have been called and have given corroborative evidence on that point with the two defendants.

The girls in their evidence have gone further. They state that the contract which was made, and which was purporting to have been a contract for domestic service, was not really made with that object, but was made with the object of their following an immoral life in the Colony. There are, therefore, two points to be decided in the case. The first point is—what was the actual nature of the contract? It is not involved in the charge, but is involved in the credit of the witnesses on both sides. It seems to me extremely unlikely that the contract was not what it professed to be. It seems to me most probable that the contract was what the girls have stated it to be. It is most unlikely that this woman, of small means, should have suddenly decided to pay a sum of \$500 to introduce two servants into her household, where there have been no servants for some time. One of the witnesses on the side of the aggrieved party has, on her own confession, stated that she is the mistress of a house of ill-repute and that she was present when the contract was signed and the money paid.

The next point is the action of the defendants when this transaction was made. I am not prepared to believe that the woman who paid the \$500 was not defrauded by conspiracy in which certain parties took part. Clearly three women were parties to this transaction, and most probably they intended to defraud this woman of the money. But the connection of these two men with the sale is proved, if at all, only by the evidence of four witnesses who, to my mind, are discreditable witnesses, and I am not prepared to find by the evidence in this case that the defendants were parties in this matter. It is admitted, on both sides, that the girls left the house after the money had been paid, and it is perfectly clear that the two men made mendacious statements about what had occurred; probably with the intention of protecting themselves, and also, probably with the intention of protecting the women connected with their house. I discharge both defendants.

A smuggler was caught on the Swiss frontier with a consignment of some thousands of "cigars," which he was trying to pass into Germany. On examination it was discovered that each "cigar" was a piece of indiarubber wrapped in tobacco leaf.

# HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

It was stated that defendant was banished a year ago.

Defendant stated that he came back to Hongkong in search of his brother.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour and four months' stocks.

# THEFT OF WOOD.

A Chinese coolie was charged with the theft of a large piece of camphor wood, from the Sam Nam Lumber Yard, Hungghom.

A Chinese detective stated that he saw defendant take the wood away.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

# DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

A Chinese ricksha coolie, employed by Dr. Forsyth, was charged with disorderly conduct in Connaught Road Central on Tuesday.

Acting Inspector Davitt said there were some curious features in connection with the incident, and Mr. King, A.S.P., had instructed him to apply for a remand, in order to make further enquiries into the matter.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Saturday.

# THEFT OF A RAFTER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a rafter, the property of the Kowloon Godown Company.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested in the Canton Road, carrying the rafter. Defendant admitted that he removed the rafter from the Kowloon Godown Company's Timber Yard.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions against him for theft, was sentenced, by Mr. J. R. Wood, to six weeks' hard labour.

# ASSAULT AT SUGAR REFINERY.

A Chinese, employed as a coolie at the Sugar Refinery, was charged with assaulting an Indian watchman.

The complainant said that he stopped defendant as he was going out of the gates and proceeded to search him. Defendant resented this and struck him on the head with an iron hook, causing a deep gash.

Defendant denied that he assaulted the complainant, on the contrary, complainant was rude to him and struck him.

Mr. J. R. Wood disbelieved complainant's evidence and discharged the defendant.

# UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of fifteen taels of prepared opium and 15 taels of dross.

It was stated that defendant was arrested in the street, and the opium was found tied round his waist.

Defendant stated that a friend had given him the opium to bring to Hongkong.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,500 for the prepared opium, with the alternative of four months' hard labour; and \$150 for the dross, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

# GREEK REVELATIONS.

The Greek Foreign Foreign Minister has published another series of telegrams despatched during the regime of the ex-King, Zolacosta, the then Foreign Minister, on January 6th, 1917, sent a message to the Greek Minister at Bern for transmission to Hindenburg, a reply to his request for information as to the military condition of Greece. This, it said, had become weak owing to Entente pressure, and details were given as to the distribution of the forces. The Minister added that a declaration of war might come before (Greek) mobilisation could be effected, and asked if a German attack on the Macedonian front was contemplated.

On January 21st, 1916, M. Theotakis telegraphed to King Constantine a message from General Falkenhause, proposing that the Greek troops guarding the frontier should retire as a preliminary to a German attack, and that the King of Greece should undertake that no Greek forces should be used against Germany, and her allies, and should agree to the use of the Drama-Beres railway by the latter.

On June 2nd, 1916, M. Theotakis telegraphed to the King that he had told the German Chancellor that the journeys of Prince Nicholas and Andre to Petrograd and London were not political, but they were charged to explain to the British and Russian monarchs that their Government's policy would only undermine the (Greek) Throne without serving any useful purpose. The chief purpose of their mission was to draw closer the bonds between the Greek Royal house and the Courts of London and Petrograd.

# SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### THE "BRADLEY" CUP COMPETITION.

Considerable progress has been made with this event, which commenced early in December, and attracted 51 entries among the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the regular Army. In addition to the "Bradley" Cup there are five prizes, four of which have been provided by the Services' Entertainment Fund and the other by an anonymous donor. The semi-finals are being played on the Royal Naval Yard courts this week. To-day at 2.30 p.m. Sergeant Ives, 87 Co. R.G.A., plays Sapper Townsend, R.E.; and on Friday at 2.30, Sergeant-Major Anderson, R.E., plays Sergeant-Major Jewsbury, R.E. The final will be played on the same courts next week, and will be witnessed by H. R. the G.O.C., the Com. Moders, and other officers. The games for the 4th prize are being played off between the four losers in the 4th round. Corporal Charters, R.E., has beaten Bombr. Athorne, 83rd Co. R.G.A., 3-2, 11-9, 3-0, and 6-2. Conductor Davidson, S. and T. Co., meets Sapper Cruick, S. and T. Co., and the winner of this match, R.E., and the winner of the pair plays Corporal Charters, R.E. for the 5th prize. Miss Ventris has been asked to present the prizes at the conclusion of the competition.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

STAFF AND DEPT. 2, v. MIDDLESEX RES., 0.

This second division match took place on the Club Ground yesterday. A few minutes after the kick-off, Ellarby gave the Staff the lead with a good shot. After this, the Middlesex took up the running, and a large portion of the play in this half was in their opponents' territory. The "Die-Hards," however, were not allowed to come within shooting distance very often. This was mainly due to splendid work by Law, who, at back, who kicked and tackled in 'fine style.' Ellarby tried another shot at the Middlesex goal, and following it, the Staff and Departments almost by heading in from a corner kick, but the ball went just over the bar. Jarvis worked well for the Infantrymen at centre-half and often stopped movements of the Staff forwards. There was no more scoring before the interval. In the second half, the leaders put rather more of the game. Ellarby put in a shot which just went wide, and then Scroston, on the Middlesex right wing, sent his forwards away with a big kick. A goal seemed very probable, but Wain slipped back, obtained the ball, and cleared. The second goal came just before the final whistle sounded. Ellarby had again broken through and had only the goalkeeper to beat, but failed to score, and, finally, obtaining possession, put the ball into the net almost before the goalkeeper had time to recover from his previous effort. Referee, Mr. Atwell.

## BILLIARDS.

### SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Police and Warden won their way into the semi-final of this tournament on Tuesday night, winning five out of the six games against the Dockyard Defence Corps. Sgt. Pitt, who played in the last game, made breaks of 28 and 37, breaking down at the latter number in an attempt to avoid losing the "white" when playing an otherwise easy cannon. Final scores:—

H.K. AND WARDEN DOCKYARD  
AND R.N.Y. POLICE DEFENCE CORPS.  
Serge Cooper 225 Mr. S. Alderman 250  
Serge Pitt 250 Mr. W. Neighbour 181  
Total Scores 1483 Total Scores 1190

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

### THE HEADMASTERSHIP.

It is with very sincere regret (says Church Notes) that we announce that Mr. Piercy, the headmaster, of the Diocesan Boys' School and Orphanage, whose present agreement terminates next Spring, has announced the Committee that, acting on medical advice, he will not be able to renew the agreement and will be leaving the Colony in April next. The services which Mr. Piercy has rendered to the school are well-known to all who take an interest in Church or educational work in this Colony. He has practically made the school what it is to-day, and has been splendidly helped in his work by Mrs. Piercy. Under his headship the school has risen from insignificant proportions to be the large establishment which it is to-day, and thousands of boys who have passed through it have every reason to be grateful to Mr. Piercy, not only for the education of their minds, but for the spiritual influence he has brought to bear on them.

It was no light matter to find a successor to Mr. Piercy, especially as Mr. Byrnes, who has been second master for many years, was not willing to be a candidate for the post, but the Committee are very glad to have secured the Rev. W. T. Featherstone as the new headmaster. In him they have secured one who, they are confident, will carry on the successful traditions of the school, and will bring to the work a knowledge and experience of schools both at home and in this Colony, which, coupled with his zeal and energy, promise well for the future of the school.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone came out to the Colony in September, 1914, as Chaplain to the Bishop of Victoria and as Assistant Master at St. Paul's College, where he taught until June, 1916. Since September, 1914, he has acted as Chaplain of St. Peter's Church, and since April, 1915, as Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen. During the past seven months he has also helped at St. John's Cathedral. The new Headmaster was educated at Carlisle Grammar School and at Wadham College, Oxford, after which he had three and a half years' experience in schools in England. He was ordained in 1912, and from 1912 to 1914 was senior curate of St. James' Church, Carlisle.

# INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

A CHOICE STOCK OF

## DRESSING GOWNS

IN ALL SIZES.

## VIELLA PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILOR-MADE

## OVERCOATS

DENT'S HAND-KNITTED GLOVES

White \$2.50 Khaki \$2.00 per pair.

## SILK AND WOOL SCARVES

From \$2.00 Each.

## KNITTED WAISTCOATS

WITH AND WITHOUT SLEEVES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[18]

## ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Exceptional facilities for quick delivery of

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[118]

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

## FURNISHING FABRICS

CHINTZ.

CRETONNES.

CASEMENT CLOTHS.

CORDUOYS.

PLUSHES. VELOURS.

SERGES. REPPS.

TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.

[12]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BILLIARD MATCH

at  
THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.  
Sergt. PITT & GR. LORD, R.G.A.,  
in 600 up  
On FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 9 p.m.  
Admission: \$2 and \$1.  
Reserved Seats, \$2.  
Booking at ANDERSON'S MUSIC STORE.  
[1497]

G. R.  
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$200,000, current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 10th January, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th January, 1918. [1498]

G. R.  
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$200,000, current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 11th January, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Limited, so as to be available on the 15th January, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars, current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

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Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th January, 1918. [1499]

G. R.  
GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$200,000, current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 a.m. on the 11th January, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Limited, so as to be available on the 12th January, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

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Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th January, 1918. [1500]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

## FIFTH DRAWING.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of \$24,000 were drawn on the Thirty-first day of October, 1917, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WILSON FITZMAURICE TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and NICHOLAS ROBERT JAUHALDE, of 7/8, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1917, at either of the following places:

In London.—At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.

In China.—At the General Office of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF \$500 EACH, NUMBERED:—

72 79 947 219 254 277

TO BONDS OF \$100 EACH, NUMBERED:—

329 363 428 546 611 745

745 766 790 826 862 962

1173 1248 1355 1438 1482 1599

1674 1712 1718 1763 1796 1899

1873 1959 2004 2043 2090 2096

2103 2104 2120 2155 2175 2183

2189 2235 2266 2294 2439 2488

2579 2619 2623 2671 2705 2744

2768 2783 2786 2826 2908 2967

2978 3055 3194 3250 3264 3280

3330 3377 3398 3403 3404 3432

3591 3624 3657 3768

700 BONDS OF £20 EACH, NUMBERED:—

3614 3819 3831 3841 3853 4089

4114 4283 4312 4321 4339 4377

4420 4505 4522 4533 4549 4589

4695 4699 4824 4847 4856 4870

4947 4968 5082 5203 5306 5345

5452 5459 5491 5514 5525 5559

5583 5592 5615 5630 5701 5716

5897 5971 5976 5979 5985 5935

6101 6127 6131 6254 6275 6324

6416 6471 6542 6536 6516 6722

6806 6820 6974 6937 6953 7084

7069 7236 7303 7314 7318 7380

7572 7581 7618 7744 7756 7765

7846 7877 7913 7918 7923 7986

7998 8024 8034 8252 8294 8307

8326 8341 8397 8421 8448 8511

8546 8596 8639 8644 8681 8707

8958 8968 9004 9006 9019 9103

9111 9118 9189 9276 9241 9350

9371 9419 9497 9506 9569 9580

9689 9716 9794 9890 9926 9954

9985 9991 10049 10136 10152 10154

10159 10217 10256 10289 10448 10546

10600 10641 10666 10706 10730 10778

10846 10855 10869 10910 10920 10951

11042 11064 11113 11123 11179 11174

11178 11252 11236 11267 11268 11266

11326 11350 11371 11377 11423 11431

11657 11671 11701 11746 11758 11924

11973 12009 12091 12150 12203 12250

12328 12329 12449 12461 12545 12550

12577 12581 12726 12854 12974 13017

13061 13093 13173 13177 13224 13237

13241 13279 13351 13523 13560 13584

13651 13681 13694 13694 14110 14181

14186 14209 14231 14239 14293 14304

14316 14336 14370 14446 14458 14539

14629 14638 14715 14722 14764 14812

14844 14853 14881 14881 14881 14881

14946 14961 14976 15018 15044 15071

15102 15225 15230 15291 15298 15436

15523 15533 15629 15629 15629 15723

15772 15799 15847 15895 16010 16090

16035 16038 16072 16098 16313 16506

16554 16573 16603 16682 16689 16756

16869 17045 17157 17229 17369 17393

17434 17449 17565 17620 17690 17693

18000 18011 18019 18090 18182 18229

18244 18353 18422 18427 18441 18480

18481 18483 18483 18483 18483 18483

18704 18900 18953 19064 19089 19164

19232 19262 19262 19303 19452 19424

19504 19587 19598 19609 19610 19614

19505 19675 19680 19692 19696 20030

20071 20101 20113 20243 20283 20448

20470 20512 20527 20556 20620 20646

20721 20722 20751 20750 21032 21128

21202 21341 21400 21405 21468 21475

21511 21534 21543 21550 21561 21646

21660 21677 21705 21705 21763 21763

21900 21980 21991 21991 22022 22106

22169 22201 22272 22277 22279 22301

22405 22423 22442 22447 22455 22489

22537 22582 22631 22648 22705 22904

22892 22980 22984 22985 23005 23069

23157 23166 23169 23205 23213 23280

23405 23449 23482 23523 23584 23921

23940 24030 24037 24159 24170 24188

24269 24269 24336 24336 24519 24524

24551 24559 24573 24584 24748 24906

24853 24868 24882 24891 24928 24928

25010 25033 25130 25143 25228 25228

25448 25441 25443 25440 25495 25621

26060 26098 26106 26223 26229 26230

26232 26320 26357 26373 26418 26450

26533 26557 26606 26618 26664 26678

26814 26898 26957 27074 27217 27281

27385 27498 27498 27498 27498 27506

27533 27592 27593 27652 27674 27741

27735 27787 27807 27852 27871 27903

28079 28162 28167 28203 28203 28276

28364 28473 28504 28518 28528 28570

28715 28745 28780 28787 28981 28929

28994 29008 29036 29071 29138 29187

29215 29306 29317 29347 29498 29514

29577 29589 30062 30098 30177 30199

30223 30241 30387 30398 30503 30576

30577 30646 30676 30682 30840 30850

30864 30905 30922 31208 31278 31249

31263 31473 31483 31605 31677 31787

31838 31839 31872 31890 32035 32067

32183 32296 32339 32331 32363 32467

32582 32585 32624 32653 32660 32710

32834 32836 32951 32953 32973 32990

33003 33018 33038 33065 33098 33100

33157 33194 33230 33269 33296 33320

33344 33383 33424 33577 33640 33653

33676 33687 33710 33725 33905 34047

34127 34167 34170 34295 34340 34418

34420 34425 34485 34541 34543 34568

34580 34598 34623 34629 34691 34714

34765 34774 34812 34896 34946 34952

35101 35119 35258 35299 35340 35359

35357 35363 35371 35391 35453 35529

35581 35618 35629 35723 35744 35808

35890 36017 36020 36040 36084 36096

36148 36238 36256 36305 36324 36428

36435 36517 36579 36627 36777 36792

36829 36840 36867 36893 36966 37136

37160 37181 37183 37249 37265 37270

37355 37397 37478 37484 37619 37673

37658 37685 37721 37738 37738 37738

37881 37928 37941 37961 38096 38125

38180 38197 38272 38377 38378 38390

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# THE WAR.

## BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL'S DESPATCH.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 1917.

## BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

## GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH WAR AIMS.

### Brancu-Belgian Front.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

#### LOCAL ATTACK BY ENEMY.

London, January 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy, in a local attack supported by *Flammenwerfer*, gained a footing in trenches eastward of Bullecourt.

Our counter-attack restored the line and eighteen Germans were captured. Our aeroplanes last night bombed Roulers and Courtrai railway stations.

### WESTERN FRONT IN GRIP OF WINTER.

London, January 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states that the whole Western Front is in the grip of wintry weather and a blizzard is now raging.

A letter found on a dead German relates that the great explosion at Griesheim recently was followed by a huge fire which spread rapidly, causing an explosives shed to be blown skyhigh, and numbers were killed. The disaster caused many of the inhabitants of Griesheim to flee to Frankfurt.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

London, January 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An enemy party raided a post in the neighbourhood of Flesquieres. One of our men is missing.

There was hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and Passchendaele.

### GERMAN REPORT.

London, January 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed an English attack eastward of Bullecourt.

### FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

#### ALLIED OPERATIONS LAST YEAR.

London, January 8th.

The *Gazette* contains a despatch from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig of 26,000 words, covering the operations in 1917, except Cambrai. He explains that a conference of the Military Heads of the Allies in November, 1916, arranged a plan for last year comprising offensives on all fronts. The British offensive in April was to be preparatory for a more decisive and subsequent French operation, in the latter stages of which the British were to co-operate, but the events in Russia and the fact that the French offensive in Champagne met with a very obstinate resistance necessarily modified the plan.

### RAIN AND SNOW INTERFERED WITH OPERATIONS.

The despatch emphasises the immense handicap upon the British in the battle of Arras by rain and snow. It says the effects of these in the matter of bringing up guns before the enemy was able to assemble reserves were incalculable. Nevertheless, by May 9th 23 German divisions were withdrawn. He explains that it was in order to assist the French that the operations at Arras were continued. This necessarily greatly interfered with the preparations for the attack in Flanders.

### SUBTERRANEAN WARFARE.

Speaking of the unprecedented magnitude of the submarine warfare at Messines, Sir Douglas mentions that it was known the enemy was driving a

gallery under Hill 60 which would ultimately cut into the gallery leading to our mines, but by careful listening it was judged that if our offensive began on the date arranged the enemy's gallery would just fail to reach us, and this proved correct.

### RAIN AIDS A BEATEN ENEMY.

He points out that the enemy did his utmost to prevent our advance in Flanders, using up no fewer than 78 Divisions in the operation. Nevertheless, it was the immense natural difficulties, accentuated by abnormally wet weather, rather than the magnitude of the enemy's resistance, which prevented our complete capture of Passchendaele Ridge. Time after time the rain enforced lulls, enabling "practically a beaten enemy" to reorganise and bring up reinforcements behind a sea of mud, constituting his main protection.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that owing to the necessity of taking over an additional line from the French we were very definitely handicapped at the Battle of Arras.

This handicap was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts a sufficiently long time prior to the Divisions participating in the battles, to enable the drafts to be assimilated into the Divisions and the Divisions to be trained.

### OFFENSIVES DID NOT MATERIALISE.

"The general conditions of the struggle in 1917 were very different from those contemplated by the aforementioned Allied Military Conference, and the great, general and simultaneous offensives then agreed upon did not materialise."

The events in Russia enabled the Germans to bring forty fresh Divisions from the Russian to the Western Front. This and the events in Italy imposed a far heavier task upon the British and French than was anticipated. However, the British armies maintained vigorous and continuous offensives from April to November, except for short intervals, due to the weather or to complete their preparations.

### SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

"It was the longest and most successfully sustained offensive of the war, yielding 59,000 prisoners, and nearly 400 guns and 2,000 machine-guns. Therefore, without reckoning the possibilities which were opened up by the gains in Flanders and without considering its effects on other theatres, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved. Additional strength which the enemy obtained or may obtain from the events in Russia and Italy has already been largely discounted, and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's forces has been brought appreciably nearer."

In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres 131 German Divisions were defeated by less than half that number of British troops.

### TRIBUTE TO ARTILLERY.

In paying a tribute to the artillery Sir Douglas Haig points out that at the battle of Ypres our batteries operated practically without protection month after month under a continuous bombardment of gas and high-explosive shells. He says that instances could be multiplied when a signal from the infantry for urgent artillery support and a warning of gas coming, were received simultaneously, and the gunners discarded their masks and obeyed the infantry's call with a full knowledge of the consequences.

### AVIATION.

As regards the Flying Corps, the despatch mentions that long-distance raiding has become recognised as a part of the preparations for an infantry attack. The bombing of aerodromes at great distances behind the enemy's lines has become intensified, and in several cases the enemy was thus compelled to abandon particular aerodromes.

Reprisal raids on German towns are carried out whenever the weather permits. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises, however, that the enemy does not show any signs of relaxing his aerial efforts. Hence stress is laid on the need of a liberal supply of the most efficient machines.

He mentions that carrier-pigeons have proved extremely valuable in conveying information from units to Headquarters, and shows that the British are increasingly using gas, which is almost nightly discharged along the entire front.

### GERMANS MAY PAY A FEARFUL PRICE.

London, January 8th.

Mr. Philip Gibbs thinks that January will pass without any battles, and possibly February also.

When the Germans do attack a fearful price will be exacted. It is possible that the German nation will refuse to countenance any order for a reckless expenditure of life.

### ARMY'S DEBT TO THE NAVY

London, January 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a despatch reviewing last year's operations, pays a tribute to the Navy as follows:—

The debt the Army owes to the Navy grows ever greater and is deeply realised by the British Armies in France. As a result of its unceasing vigilance the enemy's hope that unrestricted submarineism would hamper our operations in France and Flanders has been signally disappointed. The immense quantities of ammunition and material required for the Army and large numbers of men continue to reach us with unfailing regularity.

### RETURN OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, January 8th.

The first batch of 235 officers and men and 370 civilians have landed at Boston (Lincolnshire) from Germany.

One officer declared that the food shortage in Germany will end the war.

Ex-prisoners are agreed that only the parcels from England enabled them to live.

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### BOMBING ENEMY MILITARY POINTS.

Paris, January 8th.

A communiqué states:—After a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to approach our lines in the region of Bethincourt, on the left of the Meuse.

Our fire broke up the attempt and we inflicted loss on our assailants.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down or were seriously damaged.

Our air squadrons heavily bombed at night-time the Aniline Works at Ludwigshafen, the railway station at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, the aerodrome at Neubreisach, and factories at Rombach, Maizieres and Hagendingen.

#### FRENCH AEROPLANE SUCCESSES.

Despite the intense cold and unfavourable weather, our pilots in December brilliantly maintained their superiority and destroyed or put out of action 76 enemy aeroplanes. We lost 19 machines during the month.

### Naval Activities.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, January 8th.

The Admiralty announce that a British destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean.

Ten men were lost.

### Italian Front.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### ITALIAN FRONT.

#### BRITISH ARTILLERY AND AERIAL SUCCESSES.

London, January 8th.

A British Italian official report states:—Our artillery has had several successes during the past week, and our success in the air has been well maintained.

We destroyed eight enemy machines and drove down two others. One of ours was lost.

We carried out several successful raids on aerodromes.

There was much snow yesterday.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

London, January 8th.

A wireless German official report states:—There was violent enemy surprise artillery firing all day at Monte Asolone and northward of Vidor.

#### GENERAL.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### BRITISH EMPIRE'S WAR AIMS.

#### THE BOLSHIEVICS' VIEW.

London, January 8th.

The *Times* Correspondent at Petrograd states that both the Bolshevik and Soviet official newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech as a "plan" to make Russia pay for a peace which will be advantageous to the Allied Imperialists, by enabling the latter to strike a bargain at the expense of Lithuania, Courland and Poland.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in commenting upon the above, points out that the Bolsheviks, having dismantled the army and entered into peace negotiations in the teeth of the Pact of London, cannot expect the Allies to sustain their cause by methods, namely, fighting, which the Bolsheviks repudiate.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### WORLD-WIDE APPROVAL.

London, January 8th.

Every hour brings fresh commendation to Mr. Lloyd George from the Dominions of the Allies.

Nothing short of enthusiasm has been aroused in France.

The American Press picturesquely describes Great Britain as representing enlightened Christendom extending both hands towards Germany, one holding a very sharp sword and the other an olive branch.

#### DUTCH COMMENT.

Amsterdam, January 8th.

Dutch comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals disappointment at the destruction of all hope of the *Entente* participating in the peace negotiations at present.

The *Telegraph* says that the peace the *Entente* wants is a peace satisfying everybody except those wishing to enrich themselves at the expense of other nationalities.

#### AUSTRIAN COMMENT.

The Austrian newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's terms as those of the victors to the vanquished.

The *Neue Frei Presse* says the speech means that force shall decide.

The *Neuweltener Tageblatt* says the speech shows that Great Britain does not desire peace.

The *Reichspost* says the speech is a useless contribution to humanity, which desires peace.

#### GERMAN COMMENT.

London, January 8th.

The German Press comment is still very meagre.

The Conservative *Regin Post* declares that such terms are those of the victor to the vanquished.

#### LATER.

The German Press comments unfavourably upon Mr. Lloyd George's speech.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Berlin Post* and *Kreuz Zeitung* assert that Mr. Lloyd George's terms are those of a victor.

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* says Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labour party desire Alsace-Lorraine for France, the German Colonies, Arabia, Syria, and Palestine for Great Britain, and talk of an indemnity by Germany. It is a waste words to reply.

The *Boeren Courier* says the speech is an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her Allies.

The *Tages Zeitung* says peace is only attainable by the defeat of Great Britain.

The King of Bavaria, in a speech, declared, "We must fight until the enemy accepts our conditions. The enemy's terms are exorbitant. Not an inch of German ground will be given up."

### AUSTRALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

#### OPPOSITION LEADER SUMMONED.

Melbourne, January 8th.

Mr. Hughes and the Cabinet have resigned.

Mr. Tudor, leader of the Opposition, has been summoned to form a new Ministry.

### WORLD'S BALANCE OF POWER

#### FAVOURS GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 8th.

The well-known German military writer, General Liebert, in a significant article in the *Tägliche Rundschau*, points out that the world's balance of power at present greatly favours Great Britain, who not only could now proceed with the completion of the Cape to Cairo line, but the still more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf.

General Liebert does not mention the possibility of a German military victory. "Whether Great Britain finally triumphs depends upon our diplomatic skill at the Peace Conference, and so far British diplomacy has been everywhere victorious."

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### RESTRICTION ON FUEL EXPORT.

Washington, January 8th.

The Fuel Administrator recommends that coal be only exported for war purposes or in exchange for any commodities the United States needs.

### FOOD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, January 8th.

The provincial butchers have been licensed to buy only as much as in October. The surpluses will be sent to London.

### GAINS WELL HELD.

#### THRILLING STORY OF OFFICER WOUNDED EIGHT TIMES.

What we took we keep; what we had we hold. Nothing is to be subtracted from the sum of our gains on the ridge, writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas. The Canadian line runs solid across the road that goes along the crest into Passchendaele in front of the master peak called Crest Farm and across the highest ground on the Meetschele Spur. A charge of some British Columbian troops across the defended valley under the crest will be reckoned among the great regimental triumphs of the war. They had to traverse two stably woods full of machine-guns, and at the base of the valley an old German trench still garrisoned, though much hammered by artillery. The Germans claim that we penetrated Passchendaele itself and were driven out. The facts are these. Our patrols went up to the edge of the village, and would doubtless have gone farther if allowed, but in front of them, solid and continuous, fell our fire curtain, saying obviously to both sides, "So far, and no farther." That wall of explosives, purposely erected, barred us from the village—that and that only. We went as far as we meant to go and stayed where we meant to stay. When the story of the battle comes to be told in full the endurance of London territorial and other English troops will be written large. They met the full blast of the German artillery before the action opened, and when the hour of the advance struck they found that half an hour for a hundred yards was quick going. Instead of fighting they spent half the time in hauling one another out of the slough. They were in a "slough of despond," but never desponded in spite of a day and a night of the intensest labour under machine-gun fire from the forward slopes of the ridge and continuous spraying with shrapnel and high explosive. The capture of the so-called Noble Farm and other scattered strong places was as great in heroism and greater in cost than the triumphant advance on the spur and ridge. An example of the spirit that surmounted what seemed the insurmountable was the capture of a farm by an officer of the London Regiment who had been already wounded eight times during the day, and a small handful of men, of whom most were also wounded.

The most conscientious objector has not sufficient conscience to object to the other fellow fighting for him.

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

#### ANOTHER RETIREMENT.

Peking, January 9th.

Yesterday the President held a meeting to consider the present position of the country. The war party was in a majority.

Tao Yuh-hin has resigned and has recommended Shen Sui-lin as his successor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Yeh Kung-cho as Minister of Communications.

The Government has ordered the Tschun of Hupch to attack Shi Shing-chun and Li Tien-choi.

#### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

Canton, January 9th.

General Luk Wing-ling, when he was informed of the bombardment of the City, wired to all the leaders requesting them to maintain peace and order. The General has also sent two representatives to Canton to mediate between the two parties.

DR. SUN'S TEA PARTY. Generalissimo Sun Yat-sen has arranged to hold a great "tea party" to-day, when he will explain to his guests his views on the recent bombardment.

We are informed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will personally lead an army to attack Fukien. The Tschun has approved and will supply Sun with military necessities.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE GUNBOATS. Admiral Ching Pik-kwong proposes to form a special court to enquire into the conduct of the captains of the gunboats which fired on the City.

THE FALL OF LUI-CHOW. Lui-Chow and the surrounding districts are now in the hands of Lung's troops. All the Customs as well as other Yampens have been seized.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE TERMS. The authorities have received a telegram from the President containing five peace terms:—(1) General Luk and Lung shall be responsible for the peace and order; (2) Tam Ho-ming shall restore order on the Kwongsi borders; (3) Kwangtung shall be under the control of Civil Governor Li Yew-hon; (4) Canton troops shall be withdrawn from Swatow; (5) General Lung's troops shall be stationed in Yung-Kong till further notice. The above terms have been approved by various Ministries and peace would be restored if the authorities of the two Kwongs were willing to agree to them.

THE TUCHUNSHIP. We are informed that the President, in order to reduce General Luk's military powers, has sent a telegram to the Civil Governor Li Yew-hon appointing him Tuchun of Canton, and urging him to assume office at once.

It is said that Li will not dare to accept the appointment, as other leaders are strongly supporting General Luk.

#### MILITARISM IN ENGLAND.

#### THE WAR OFFICE AND THE LAST SON.

At the Shoreditch Tribunal, London, the father of an apprentice, aged eighteen, made an earnest appeal for the boy, saying he was the last of five. One had been killed and two wounded, and one was still serving. The Tribunal decided to grant six months' exemption if the lad joined the Volunteers.

Captain Fisher, the War Office representative, said he would have to appeal. Alderman Porter said this sort of thing, the taking of the last son, must create bitterness after the war. "Haven't they sacrificed enough?" he asked.

Mr. Buck-It is worse than Prussianism. Alderman Porter—They don't do these things in Prussia or Germany. Captain Fisher—I am not here to administer the laws of Prussia or Germany. I am bound to appeal.

In the next case the father said a son, aged eighteen, was the only one left. He was actually brought back from a munition factory to release one of his brothers for the Army. One had been missing since 1915, one had been killed, and another was fighting in France. The Tribunal decided to grant six months in this case also in view of the family record.

Captain Fisher—I quite sympathise with you and the family, but I must take it to the Appeal Court.

Mr. Alderman Porter (Solicitor for the applicant)—Could you not stretch a point in the lad's favour in view of the record?

Captain Fisher—I am sorry, but I cannot. I should get into trouble myself.



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## LENDING TO THE STATE.

CHANCELLOR AND SILVER BULLETS.

Mr. Bonar Law, addressing a crowded meeting at Manchester, emphasised the fact that the war was not a struggle between armies but a struggle between nations. It was necessary we should realise that in everything we did we were an essential part of the national fighting machine, and it was in that aspect that all our duty should be regarded. Finance was the foundation of everything. Money might be the root of all evil, but it was also the root of national effort; if that failed everything failed. At the beginning of the year a loan was issued by the Government which at the close was not only greater than they expected but was far greater than they had hoped. In the autumn of this year it became necessary again to consider the method by which direct contributions could be obtained from the people of this country. He thought of raising another loan, and he was sure it could have been done. He was sure it would have been again successful, but there were reasons, which he should not go into now, which made it desirable to try another method. After consulting with those whom he thought competent to advise him he tried the experiment of attempting to get week by week the money necessary to carry on the war. He knew that it was an experiment. It would be obviously far better if, instead of mortgaging in advance, everyone would lend week by week what they found themselves able to afford. (Cheers.) This was in the opinion of the Chancellor, the way to go in this way two things were necessary: the first was that anyone who was in a position to help should say to what extent he could cut down his expenditure so as to be able to lend to the State, and in addition that everyone who had deposits in the bank should say to himself "it is better for the State that I should lend these direct rather than through the bank."

THE BANKER'S VIEW.

"That is not," continued Mr. Bonar Law, "a good bargain from the point of view of profit to the bank. It will pay them far better to get the money at a low rate from you, and lend it at a higher rate to me. (Laughter.) Well, it is not profitable to the bankers, but I am glad to say that the bankers whom I have seen are eager that the plan I have recommended should be adopted. They take that view fairly and mainly because though they are also bankers, they are also citizens and patriots. They take it also for another reason; they know well that the financial stability of each institution for which they are responsible depends upon the credit of the nation as a whole. If that fails everything fails, and therefore it is the first consideration even from the point of view of self-interest. Though it was not profitable to the bankers, it is profitable to the State. They get a higher rate of interest, approaching, I believe, 3 per cent, which is not to be despised. It is right to remember that lending on these bonds does not mean that the money is tied up, so that if an emergency arises you cannot use it. It may mean of course, nobody can foresee the future, but the price will fall, and that something may be lost on the sale, but if you put the higher interest against the risk of loss then, so far as my business experience would enable me to judge, I should say it was a fair business risk. (Cheers.) But that is not the ground on which I appeal. It is not self-interest that will make the people of this country help the State in a time like this. All that is needed is that they should recognise that it is a duty, and I am sure it will be done. I have found, I am sure, that a determined and concerted effort, being made by a small section to frighten depositors, and particularly small investors, from lending to the State. They say it is not safe. Nothing could be more absurd. These Government loans, both as regards principal and interest, have behind them the whole of the taxes, actual and potential, of this country. (Hear, hear.) The being as his Majesty, represented by the Government, has at all times the first call on all the income and all the property of every citizen of the United Kingdom. Therefore, it is obvious, as the greater includes the less, that this security, which comprises all others, must be safer than any other security in the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

"It is said there is danger that this debt will be repudiated. Again what nonsense. I have heard a great deal about the conscription of wealth, and though some people know what they mean, others do not. (Laughter.) But that I have never heard anyone talk of conscription of one kind of wealth, while leaving other kinds of wealth alone, and of this I am certain that, whatever Government may be in existence in this country, no Government will ever discriminate against that form of wealth which is given to the aid of the country in time of need, and in favour of the kind of wealth that has not rendered assistance. (Cheers.) I have said that this investment is safer than any other in the United Kingdom. It may be that if we lose this war, an investment in the United Kingdom will be safe. (Hear, hear.) But if that happens it is not the loss of our money we shall talk about, and this meeting is itself a proof that whatever it costs this nation does not intend that that shall be the end of this struggle."

BOMBING GERMAN TOWNS.

After eulogising the deeds of Colonial and French troops, and referring to the latest progress of our Navy, Mr. Bonar Law invited a comparison between our fighting forces as they existed to-day and a year ago, and made allusion to the output of guns and munitions. The number of our aeroplane engines turned out last October was exactly three times the number turned out in October last year. In September we dropped about 8,000 bombs behind the German lines, and they dropped less than 3,000 upon ours. We also dropped some 1,700 upon the enemy from their own aeroplanes. We did more damage to the enemy in that month than he had done in all the raids.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## "SAFELY WOUNDED."

WORK OF THE CLEANERS IN THE BATTLEFIELD.

Captain Roger Pocock writes:—Death reaps his harvest in the battlefield, but have you heard of the cleaners? Of the wounded at Waterloo, ninety-five men died for every five who recovered, but of the wounded at Ypres only two in each hundred died. A wound is no longer a mortal injury. Every soldier for instance, in the British army carries a little capsule of iodine for the immediate washing of a wound with strong antiseptic. He has also a dressing to stop the flow of blood, and a supply of food to keep him alive for days in case he cannot be rescued out of the zone of fire. So far as he has strength, or with the aid of comrades, he will make his way to the surgeon, but for those seriously hurt, there are stretcher-bearers, orderlies, skilled in first aid and trained in the special carrying of the wounded. Theirs is work for brave men only. It is a characteristic and significant trait of the German wounded that, even now, after three years of a war in which the English have treated enemy wounded exactly as their own, the Germans still offer bribes to our stretcher-bearers, supping that otherwise they will be left to perish.

The gathering place for the wounded is called a dressing station, and is generally an underground chamber where the surgeon makes sure that all wounds are safely bandaged. As the fertile soils of Belgium and France are full of deadly germs, the surgeons always inject an inoculation for tetanus. Thus fortified, the wounded are carried on stretchers to a clearing station, or hospital camp, often under shell-fire, and sometimes deliberately bombed by German aeroplanes. Lately, a German aviator, busily engaged in murdering the staff and wounded of a French clearing station, crashed to the ground and was rather badly hurt. He was taken to the clearing station, and when his injuries had been tended he was asked by the nurse why he had bombed the camp.

"Oh, well," he answered casually, "where there's a light, there's a life, and our job is to destroy life. Also, soldiers who can be decorated can fight again, and so you see."

On the following evening this badly wounded German aviator heard that peculiar cat-like rising and falling purr of a loaded bombing machine. As the sound approached he crawled under his cot, and there died of fear. It was said.

At all hospitals the Red Cross is shown on the roofs, there are conspicuous flags, and in the case of the older establishments, anyhow, the German field maps show the locations as immune. And yet in one such camp, a hospital three years old, I noted a fresh shell crater made overnight. A quarter of a mile away there was a very large advanced hospital for special injuries. Other place was being bombed and shelled, and there lived there sixty-five lady nurses. A clearing station four miles off was bombed one night, the Roche airman wounding four nursing sisters and killing two doctors, and killing also nine wounded German prisoners. The same night a third clearing station was bombed with serious losses among the staff, but the night may mean well, but he has queer ways of establishing the reputation of his Kultur.

At the clearing stations the wounded man surrenders one of the two little identity discs, hung on a cord round his neck, and this is sent to an officer at the Base, where records are made of all casualties. The utmost care is needed to prevent mistakes which would affect the man's pay, and the support of his family. Moreover, the next of kin is notified, and a copy of the lists goes to the principal newspapers, which keep a roll of honour. The wounded man who has not been treated at a clearing station may not claim the gold thread worn on the forearm which is the badge for soldiers who have bled for their country's service. Despite all care there are occasional mistakes, of course, and a special staff of searchers visit all hospitals to verify the wounded. So men reported missing are found to be alive. One of these searchers told me that he had noted forty errors; so many a household in mourning has received glad tidings. From the clearing stations the patients go on to general or special hospitals outside the danger area; and thereafter to the convalescent camps which include great places in England, parks, spas, and French chateaux. And afterwards comes home leave, before a man returns to the Depot of his regiment for light duty, and then full duty. So you may understand the telegram of your soldier to his wife: "Safely wounded."

AID FOR ITALY.

He did not wish to make an optimistic speech. This was not a cheerful time. We were watching with the deepest interest what was happening on the Italian front. It was his belief that the Italian army would be able to stop the German advance until aid came from the British and French troops. (Cheers.) If we should succeed in getting a battle line from the Channel to the Adriatic regarded as one front, the Italian reverse might in the long run have some advantage for us. We needed cohesion, co-operation, and determination on the part of the Allies. The end of war was peace. (A Voice: "Not peace at any price.") No, we must leave the world after the war better than it was before. Our staying power depended upon this—that our people knew it to be a just and necessary war. They would not grow faint-hearted, but would see it through. (Loud cheers.) The meeting recorded by resolution its indefatigable determination to assist in carrying on the war to a victorious conclusion.

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m., on the spot, The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for erection of BOOTHS AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand. Enclosure.

TERMS—Cash. For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to HUGHES & ROUGE, Auctioneers. [1489]

## G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [1490]

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANTUNG and BANGKOK	"CHINCHU"	On 11th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 12th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Jan., 3 P.M.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Direct Marseilles	Direct London
COLOMBO	10th Jan.	10th Jan.	10th Jan.	10th Jan.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Leave Marseilles	Leave London
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Return Tickets as far as a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & LUTHER, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and BANGKOK.  
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATSUMI MARU	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 11 A.M.
	KAMO MARU	TUESDAY, 14th Jan., at 11 A.M.
	SHIYO MARU	TUESDAY, 15th Jan., at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA COLOMBO MARU | SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at 11 A.M. |

SHANGHAI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU | MONDAY, 17th Jan., at 11 A.M. ||  | TENSHIN MARU | THURSDAY, 20th Jan., at 11 A.M. |

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 10th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	8,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.
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KIYO MARU	17,500 "
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"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY, 31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 23rd Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE--This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE--Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE--Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE--Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE--Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING  
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE--For Tamsui, Keelung and Auping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to--  
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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